

THE
826
Scotch Prophecy:

O R, T H E

L O R D B E L H A V E N ' S

Remarkable SPEECH

Before the U N I O N,

Examin'd and Compar'd with the *Articles*
afterwards Concluded, and now Sub-
sisting.

W H E R E I N

The Advantages accruing to *Scotland* by the
U N I O N, are discovered.

By R E A Y S A B O U R N:

Concordia Res parvæ crescunt.

L O N D O N:

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MDCCLXXVII.

(Price One Shilling.)

И Н Т Я

LORD BELHAVEN'S

REMARKABLE SPEECH

Before the U. N. I. O. N.

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Prints and Complan

[Faint, illegible handwriting]

long earnestly endeavored, both

at the back, without

6-10-1900

over of England, but without the

Secured Success. The principal cause

assigned for recording the Blessing

to much with for and endeavour



over Cadals of the Popes Cry on the

other who equally hated such a

Conjunction: To this may be ad-

ded the ill-grounded Jealousies about

SCOTCH PROPHECY.

ble Fountains of Independence in the

other: the intricate Follies about



It is well known, that

an Incorporating, or

Entire and Compleat

Union, betwixt England

and Scotland, had been

long earnestly endeavoured, both before and after those two Kingdoms were united under one Sovereign, to wit, King James I's Accession to the Crown of England, but without the desired Success. The principal Causes assigned for retarding the Blessing

brn.

so much wish'd-for, and endeavour-
 ed by Persons of Rank and Sobriety
 in both Nations, are these, viz. The
 formidable Ranks of the French
 Court, on the one Side, and the se-
 cret Cabals of the *Papish* Clergy on the
 other, who equally dreaded such a
 Conjunction: To these may be ad-
 ded the ill-grounded Jealousies about
 Trade in one Nation; the unreasona-
 ble Fondness of Independency in the
 other; the inveterate Prejudices about
 Religious Worship and Church Discipline,
 together with the English and Scotch
 their old Animosities, not thorough-
 ly extinguished by their living under
 one Head.

There are some indeed among us,
 who are still blowing the Coal, and
 would gladly make us believe, that
 the Scotch, by giving up their darling
 Independency, have made themselves
 little less than Slaves to England;

(5)
and they found this their imaginary
Notion upon a *Prophetical* Speech, as
they call it, of the Lord *Bethaven*,
spoken in the *Scotch* Parliament in
1706, when the grand Affair of the
Union was on the Carpet, pushed on
with Resolution, and brought near
to an agreeable End.

Now, to do Justice to those who
are possessed of such imaginary No-
tions, I shall first oblige them with
every Part of their *Partner's* Speech
that they deem *prophetical*; and after-
wards, in Justice to my own Coun-
try, and those who had the Honour
to be concerned in the Management
of, or bringing about so *Grand* and
Glorious a Work as that of the *Union*,
now most happily subsisting, I shall
insert the Articles of *Union* at length,
in order, by comparing them with
the above-mentioned Speech, we
may be the better able to judge, whe-
ther

that all, or any Part thereof can be
esteemed prophetic, or not, and
shall afterwards conclude with
per Remarks upon both
spoken in this grand Affair of the
Union was on the Carpet, pulled on
with Relation, and brought near
to an agreeable End.

Visionary
Now, to do Justice to those who
are possessed with
visions, I must
every Part of
that they deem
wards in Justice
and Union, who
to be covered
of the subject of our Deliberation
at this time, I and my friends
Variety of very
and I think it my Duty to disburden my
tell of some of them, by laying them
before, and exposing them to the
Consideration of this Honourable House
may be the better able to judge, whe
ther



Days of Windows & Yards which
 most of all the Kingdoms, States
 Principalities, and Kingdoms of Europe
 are at this very time engaged in the most
 bloody and cruel Wars that ever were; to
 Lord BELHAVEN's
 by themselves, without the Assistance and
 Countel of any other.

Visionary SPEECH

November 2. 1706.

My Lord Chancellor,

WHEN I consider this Affair of an
 Union, betwixt the two Nati-
 ons, as it is express'd in the sever-
 al Articles thereof, and now
 the Subject of our Deliberation
 at this time, I find my Mind crouded with
 Variety of very melancholly Thoughts,
 and I think it my Duty to disburden my
 self of some of them, by laying them
 before, and exposing them to the serious
 Consideration of this Honourable House.

And whole Noble Ancestors considered

I think I see a *Free and Independent Kingdom* delivering up *That*, which all the World hath been fighting for, since the Days of *Nimrod*; yea, that for which most of all the Empires, Kingdoms, States, Principalities, and Dukedoms of *Europe*, are at this very time engaged in the most bloody and cruel Wars that ever were; to wit, a Power to manage their own Affairs by themselves, without the Assistance and Counsel of any other.

I think I see a *National Church*, founded upon a Rock, secured by a *Claim of Right*, hedged and fenced about by the strictest and pointedst legal Sanction, that Sovereignty could contrive, voluntarily descending into a Plain, upon an equal Level with *Jews, Papists, Socinians, Armenians, Anabaptists, and other Sectaries*.

I think I see the *Noble and Honourable Peerage of Scotland*, whose valiant Predecessors led Armies against their Enemies upon their own proper Charges and Expences, now divested of their Followers and Vassalages, and put upon such an equal Foot with their Vassals; that I think I see a petty *English Excise-Man* receive more Homage and Respect, than what was paid formerly to their *Quondam Mackallamors*.

I think I see the *present Peers of Scotland*, whose Noble Ancestors conquered
Pro-

Provinces, overran Countries, reduc'd and
 subjected Towns and fortify'd Places, ex-
 acted Tribute through the greatest Part of
England; now walking in the Court of
Requests; like so many *English* Attornies;
 laying aside their walking Swords when in
 Company with the *English* Peers, lest their
 Self-Defence should be found Murder.

I think I see the Honourable Estate of
 Barons, the bold Asserters of the Nation's
 Rights and Liberties in the worst of times;
 now setting a Watch upon their Lips, and
 a Guard upon their Tongues, lest they be
 found guilty of *Scandalum Magnatum*.

I think I see the Royal State of Bur-
 roughs walking their desolate Streets, hang-
 ing down their Heads under Disappoint-
 ments; wormed out of all the Branches of
 their old Trade, uncertain what hand to
 turn to, necessitate to become Rentices to
 their unkind Neighbours; and yet after
 all, finding their Trade so fortified by Com-
 panies, and secured by Prescriptions; that
 they despair of any Success therein.

I think I see our Learned Judges, lay-
 ing aside their Practiques and Decisions,
 studying the Common Law of *England*,
 gravelled with *Certiorari's*, *Nisi prius's*,
Writs of Error, Verdicts *Indovar*, *Ejectione*,
Firma, *Injunctions*, *Demurrers*, &c. and
 frighted with Appeals and Avocations, be-
 cause

cause of the new Regulations and Rectifications they may meet with.

I think I see the *Valiant and Gallant Soldiery*, either sent to learn the Plantation Trade abroad; or at home petitioning for a small Subsistence, as the Rewards of their Honourable Exploits, while their old Corps are broken, the common Soldiers left to beg, and the youngest *English* Corps kept standing.

I think I see the *Honest Industrious Tradesman* loaded with new Taxes, and Impositions, disappointed of the Equivalents, drinking Water in place of Ale, eating his saltless Pottage, petitioning for Encouragement to his Manufacturies, and answered by Counter-Petitions.

In short, I think I see the *Laborious Ploughman* with his Corn spoiling upon his Hands, for want of Sale, cursing the Day of his Birth, dreading the Expence of his Burial, and uncertain whether to marry, or do worse.

I think I see the incurable Difficulties of the *Landed Man*, fettered under the Golden Chain of Equivalents, their pretty Daughters petitioning for want of Husbands, and their Sons for want of Employments.

I think I see our *Mariners* delivering up their Ships to their *Dutch* Partners; and what thro' Presses and Necessity, earning

ing their bread as Underlings in the Royal
English Navy

But above all, my Lord, I think I see
 our Ancient Mother *CALEDONIA*, like
Cesar, sitting in the midst of our Senate,
 ruefully looking round about her, covering
 herself with her Royal Garment, attend-
 ing the fatal Blow, and breathing out her
 last with an *Ei tu quoque mi Fili?*

B²

Here

Here follow the *Articles of UNION*
ratify'd at Edinburgh, January 16.

1707.

1. **T**HAT the two Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, shall upon the first Day of *May* next ensuing, the date hereof, and for ever after, be united into one Kingdom, by the Name of *Great Britain*, and that the Ensigns Armorial of the said united Kingdom, be such as her Majesty shall appoint; and the Crosses of *St. Andrew* and *St. George* be conjoin'd, in such manner as her Majesty shall think fit, and used in all Flags, Banners, Standards and Ensigns, both at Sea and Land.

2. That the Succession to the Monarchy of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and of the Dominions thereunto belonging, after her most Sacred Majesty and in Default of Issue of her Majesty, be, remain and continue to the most Excellent Princess *Sophia*, Electress and Duchess Dowager of *Hanover*, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants, upon whom the Crown of *England* is settled by an Act of Parliament, made in *England* in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King *William* the Third, entituled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and*
better

hatter securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject. And that all Papists and Persons marrying Papists, shall be excluded from, and for ever incapable to inherit, possess, or enjoy the Imperial Crown of *Great Britain*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, or any Part thereof. And in every such Case, the Crown and Government shall from time to time descend to, and be enjoyed by such Person, being a Protestant, as should have inherited and enjoyed the same, in case such Papist, or Person marrying a Papist was naturally dead, according to the Provision for the Descent of the Crown of *England*, made by another Act of Parliament in *England*, in the First Year of the Reign of their late Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, entitled, *An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, and settling the Succession of the Crown.*

3. That the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* be represented by one and the same Parliament, to be stiled the Parliament of *Great Britain*.

4. That all the Subjects of the United Kingdom, shall from and after the *Union* have full Freedom and Intercourse of Trade, and Navigation, to, and from any Port or Place within the said United Kingdom, and the Dominions and Plantations thereunto belonging; and that there be a

Com-

Communication of all other Rights, Privileges and Advantages which do, or may belong to the Subjects of either Kingdom, except where it is otherwise expressly agreed in these Articles.

5. That all Ships or Vessels, belonging to her Majesty's Subjects of Scotland, at the time of ratifying the Treaty of Union of the two Kingdoms, in the Parliament of Scotland, though foreign built, be deemed, and pass as Ships of the Build of Great Britain; the Owner, or where there are more Owners, one or more of the Owners, within Twelve Months after the First of May next, making Oath that at the time of ratifying the Treaty of Union in the Parliament of Scotland, the same did, in whole or in part, belong to him or them; or to some other Subject or Subjects of Scotland, to be particularly named, with the Place of their respective Abodes; and that the same doth then, at the time of the said Deposition, wholly belong to him or them, and that no Foreigner directly or indirectly hath any Share, Part or Interest therein: Which Oath shall be made before the chief Officer or Officers of the Customs, in the Port next to the Abode of the said Owner or Owners. And the said Officer or Officers shall be impowered to administrate the said Oath. And the Oath being so administrated, shall

be attested by the Officer or Officers, who administrated the same. And being registered by the said Officer or Officers, shall be delivered to the Master of the Ship for Security of her Navigation; and a Duplicate thereof shall be transmitted by the said Officer or Officers, to the chief Officer or Officers of the Customs in the Port of *Edinburgh*, to be there entered in a Register, and from thence to be sent to the Port of *London*, to be there entered in the General Register of all trading Ships, belonging to *Great Britain*.

And That all Parts of the United Kingdom, for ever, from and after the Union, shall have the same Allowances, Encouragements and *Drawbacks*, and be under the same Prohibitions, Restrictions and Regulations of Trade, and liable to the same Customs and Duties on Import and Export. And that the Allowances, Encouragements, and *Drawbacks*, Prohibitions, Restrictions, and Regulations of Trade, and the Customs and Duties on Import and Export, settled in *England*, when the *Union* commences, shall from and after the *Union*, take Place throughout the whole United Kingdom: Excepting and reserving the Duties upon Exports and Imports, of such particular Commodities, from which any Persons, the Subjects of either Kingdom, are specially liberated

and

and exempted by their *private Rights*, which after the *Union*, are to remain safe and entire to them in all respects, as before the same. And that from and after the *Union*, no *Scotts Cattle* carried into *England*, shall be liable to any other Duties, either on the *Publick or Private Accounts*, than those Duties, to which the *Cattle of England* are; or shall be liable within the said Kingdom. And seeing by the *Laws of England*, there are Rewards granted upon the Exportation of certain kinds of Grain, wherein *Oats* grinded and ungrinded are not expressed, that from and after the *Union*, when *Oats* shall be sold at Fifteen Shillings Sterling per Quarter, or under, there shall be paid Two Shillings and six Pence Sterling for every Quarter of the *Oatmeal* exported, in the Terms of the Law, whereby, and so long as Rewards are granted for the Exportation of other Grains; and that the *Beer of Scotland* have the same Rewards as *Barley*. And in Respect the Importation of Victual into *Scotland*, from any Place beyond Sea, would prove a discouragement to Tillage, therefore that the Prohibition as now in force by the Law of *Scotland*, against the Importation of Victual from *Ireland*, or any other Place beyond Sea into *Scotland*, do, after the *Union*, remain in the same Force as now it is, until more proper and effectua-

effectual Ways be provided by the Parliament of *Great Britain*, for discouraging the Importation of the said Victual from beyond Sea.

7. That all Parts of the United Kingdom be for ever, from, and after the *Union*, liable to the same Excises upon all Exciseable Liquors, excepting only that the thirty four Gallons, *English* Barrel of Beer or Ale, amounting to twelve Gallons *Scot's* present Measure, sold in *Scotland* by the Brewer at nine Shillings and six Pence Sterling, excluding all Duties, and retailed including Duties, and the Retailer's Profit at two Pence the *Scot's* Pint, or eight Part of the *Scot's* Gallon, be not, after the *Union*, liable, on Account of the present Excise upon Exciseable Liquors in *England*, to any higher Imposition than two Shillings Sterling upon the aforesaid thirty four Gallons, *English* Barrel being twelve Gallons, the present *Scot's* Measure, And that the Excise settled in *England* on all other Liquors, when the *Union* commences, take Place throughout the whole United Kingdom.

8. That from and after the *Union*, all Foreign Salt which shall be imported into *Scotland*, shall be charged at the Importation there, with the same Duties as the like Salt is now charged with, being imported into *England*, and to be levied and

secured in the same manner. But in regard the Duties of great Quantities of Foreign Salt imported may be very heavy upon the Merchants Importers. That therefore all Foreign Salt imported into *Scotland*, shall be cellard and lock'd up under the Custody of the Merchant Importer, and the Officers employed for levying the Duties upon Salt; and that the Merchant may have what quantities thereof his occasions may require, not under a *Weigh*, or forty Bushels at a time, giving Security for the Duty of what quantities he receives, payable in six Months. But *Scotland* shall, for the Space of seven Years, from the said *Union*, be exempted from paying in *Scotland* for Salt made there, the Duty or Excise now payable for Salt made in *England*; but from the expiration of the said seven Years, shall be subject and liable to the same Duties for Salt made in *England*, to be levied and secured in the same manner, and with proportional Drawbacks and Allowances as in *England*, with this Exception, that *Scotland* shall, after the said seven Years, remain exempted from the Duty of two Shillings and four Pence the Bushel on Home Salt, imposed by an Act made in *England* in the ninth and tenth Years of King *William* the Third of *England*; and if the Parliament of Great Britain, shall

at

at or before the expiring of the said seven Years, substitute any other Fund in place of the said Two Shillings and Four Pence of Excise upon the Bushel of Home Salt, *Scotland* shall, after the said seven Years, bear a proportion of the said Fund, and have an Equivalent in the Terms of this *Treaty*. And that during the said seven Years, there shall be paid in *England* for all Salt made in *Scotland*, and imported from thence into *England*, the same Duties upon the Importation as shall be paid for Salt made in *England*, to be levied and secured in the same manner as the Duties on Foreign Salt are to be levied and secured in *England*. And that after the said seven Years, how long, the said Duty of Two Shillings and Four Pence a Bushel upon Salt is continued in *England*, the said Two Shillings and Four Pence a Bushel shall be payable for Salt made in *Scotland* and imported into *England*, to be levied and secured in the same manner; and that during the Continuance of the Duty of Two Shillings and Four Pence a Bushel upon Salt made in *England*, no Salt whatsoever be brought from *Scotland* into *England* by Land in any manner, under the Penalty of Forfeiting the Salt and the Cattle and Carriages made Use of in bringing the same, and paying Twenty Shillings for every Bushel of such Salt,

and proportionably for a greater or lesser Quantity, for which the Carrier as well as the Owner shall be liable, jointly and severally, and the Persons bringing or carrying the same to be imprisoned by any one Justice of the Peace, by the space of Six Months without Bail, and until the Penalty be paid. And for establishing an equality in Trade that all Flesh exported from *Scotland* to *England*, and put on board in *Scotland*, to be exported to Ports beyond the Sea, and Provisions for Ships in *Scotland*, and for Foreign Voyages, may be salted with *Scot's* Salt, paying the same Duty for what Salt is so employed, as the like Quantity of such Salt pays in *England*; and under the same Penalties, Forfeitures and Provisions, for preventing of Frauds as are mentioned in the Laws of *England*. And that from and after the Union, the Laws and Acts of Parliament in *Scotland* for Pickling, Curing and Packing of Herrings, white Fish and Salmon, for Exportation, with Foreign Salt only, without any mixture of *British* or *Irish* Salt; and for preventing of Frauds of Curing and Packing of Fish, be continued in force in *Scotland*, subject to such Alterations as shall be made by the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that all Fish exported from *Scotland* to parts beyond the Seas, which shall be cured with Foreign Salt

Salt only, and without mixture of *British* or *Irish* Salt, shall have the same Eases, Premiums and Drawbacks, as are or shall be allowed to such Persons as export the like Fish from *England*; and that for Encouragement of the Herring Fishing, there shall be allowed and paid to the Subjects, Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, during the present Allowances for other Fishes, Ten Shillings, and Five Pence Sterling for every Barrel of white Herrings which shall be exported from *Scotland*; and that they shall be allowed Five Shillings Sterling for every Barrel of Beef or Pork, salted with Foreign Salt, without mixture of *British* or *Irish* Salt, and exported for Sale from *Scotland* to parts beyond Sea, alterable by the Parliament of *Great Britain*. And if any Matters of Frauds, relating to the said Duties on Salt, shall hereafter appear, which are not sufficiently provided against by this Article, the same shall be subject to such further Provisions as shall be thought fit by the Parliament of *Great Britain*.

9. That whenever the Sum of one Million, nine Hundred, ninety seven Thousand, seven Hundred and sixty three Pounds, eighty Shillings, four Pence half Penny, shall be enacted by the Parliament of *Great Britain*, to be raised in that Part of the United Kingdom, now called

called *England* on Land and other Things usually charged in Acts of Parliament there, for granting an Aid to the Crown, by a Land-Tax; that Part of the United Kingdom, now called *Scotland*; shall be charged by the same Act, with a further Sum of Forty-Eight Thousand Pounds, free of all Charges, as the *Quota* of *Scotland* to such Tax, and so proportionably for any greater or lesser Sum raised in *England*, by any Tax on Land, and other Things usually charged together with the Land; and that such *Quota* for *Scotland*, in the Cases aforesaid, be raised and collected in the same manner as the Cess now is in *Scotland*, but subject to such Regulations in the manner of collecting, as shall be made by the Parliament of *Great Britain*.

10. That during the Continuance of the respective Duties on Stamp-Paper, Vellum and Parchment, by the several Acts now in force in *England*, *Scotland* shall not be charged with the same respective Duties.

11. That during the respective Duties payable in *England* on Windows and Lights, which determines on the First Day of *August*, One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Ten, *Scotland* shall not be charged with the same Duties.

12. That during the Continuance of the Duties payable in *England* on Coals, Culm, and Cynders, which determines the Thirtieth Day of *September*, One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Ten, *Scotland* shall not be charged therewith for Coals, Culm and Cynders consumed there; but shall be charged with the same Duties, as in *England*, for all Coals, Culm and Cynders not consumed in *Scotland*.

13. That during the Continuance of the Duty payable in *England* on Malt, which determines the Twenty-Fourth Day of *June*, One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Seven, *Scotland* shall not be charged with that Duty.

14. That the Kingdom of *Scotland* be not charged with any other Duties laid on by the Parliament of *England*, before the Union, except those consented to in this Treaty; in regard it is agreed, that all the necessary Provision shall be made by the Parliament of *Scotland*, for the publick Charge and Service of that Kingdom, for the Year One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Seven, providing nevertheless, that if the Parliament of *England* shall think fit to lay any further Impositions, by way of Custom, or such Excises, with which, by Virtue of this Treaty, *Scotland* is to be charged equally with *England*; in such Case, *Scotland* shall be liable

liable to the same Customs and Excises, and have an Equivalent to be settled by the Parliament of *Great Britain*, with this further Provision, that any Malt to be made and consumed in that Part of the United Kingdom now called *Scotland*, shall not be charged with any Imposition on Malt during this War. And seeing it cannot be supposed that the Parliament of *Great Britain*, will ever lay any sort of Burdens upon the United Kingdom, but what they shall find of Necessity, at that time, for the Preservation and Good of the whole; and with due Regard to the Circumstances and Abilities of every Part of the United Kingdom; therefore, *it is agreed*, that there be no further Exemption insisted on for any Part of the United Kingdom, but that the Consideration of any Exemptions beyond what is already agreed on in this Treaty, shall be left to the Determination of the Parliament of *Great Britain*.

15. That by the Terms of this Treaty, the Subjects of *Scotland*, for preserving an Equality of Trade throughout the United Kingdom, will be liable to several Customs and Excises now payable in *England*, which will be applicable towards Payment of the Debts of *England*, contracted before the *Union*; *it is agreed* that *Scotland* shall have an Equivalent for
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What the Subjects thereof shall be so charged, towards Payment of the said Debts of *England*, in all particulars whatsoever, in manner following, *viz* that before the *Union* of the said Kingdoms, the Sum of Three Hundred Ninety-Eight Thousand and Eighty-Five Pounds Ten Shillings, be granted to her Majesty by the Parliament of *England*, for the Uses after mentioned, being the Equivalent to be answered to *Scotland*, for such Parts of the said Customs, and Excises upon all Exciseable Liquors, with which that Kingdom is to be charged upon the *Union*, as will be applicable to the Payment of the said Debts of *England*, according to the Proportions, which the present Customs in *Scotland*, being Thirty Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, do bear to Customs in *England*, computed at One Million, Three Hundred Forty-One Thousand, Five Hundred and Fifty-Nine Pounds *per Annum*: And which the present Excises on Exciseable Liquors in *Scotland*, being Thirty-Three Thousand and Five Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* do bear to the Excises on Exciseable Liquors in *England*, computed at Nine Hundred, Forty-Seven Thousand, Six Hundred and Two Pounds *per Annum*; which Sum of Three Hundred, Ninety-Eight Thousand and Eighty-Five Pounds Ten Shillings, shall be due and payable from the

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the time of the *Union*: And in regard, that after the *Union*, *Scotland* becoming liable to the same Customs and Duties payable on Import and Export, and to the same Excises on all Exciseable Liquors, as in *England*, as well upon that Account, as upon the Account of the Increase of Trade and People, (which will be the happy Consequence of the *Union*) the said Revenues will much improve beyond the beforementioned Annual Values thereof, of which no present Estimate can be made; yet nevertheless, for the Reasons aforesaid, there ought to be a Proportionable Equivalent answered to *Scotland*; it is agreed, that after the *Union*, there shall be an Account kept of the said Duties arising in *Scotland*, to the end it may appear what ought to be answered to *Scotland*, as an Equivalent for such Proportion of the said Increase, as shall be applicable to the Payment of the Debts of *England*. And for the further and more effectual Answering the several Ends hereafter mentioned, it is agreed, that from and after the *Union*, the whole Encrease of the Revenues of Customs, and Duties on Import and Export, and Excises upon Exciseable Liquors in *Scotland*, over and above the Annual Produce of the said respective Duties, as above stated, shall go, and be apply'd, for the Term of

Seven

Seven Years, to the Uses hereafter mentioned; and that upon the said Account there shall be answered to *Scotland*, annually, from the End of Seven Years after the *Union*, an Equivalent in Proportion to such Part of the said Increase, as shall be applicable to the Debts of *England*: And generally, that an Equivalent shall be answered to *Scotland* for such Parts of the *English* Debts, as *Scotland* may hereafter become liable to pay by Reason of the *Union*, other than such for which Appropriations have been made by Parliament in *England*, of the Customs or other Duties on Export and Import, Excises on all Exciseable Liquors, in Respect of which Debts, Equivalents are herein before provided. And as for the Uses to which the said Sum of Three Hundred Eight Thousand and Eighty-Five Pounds Ten Shillings, to be granted as aforesaid, and, all other Monies which are to be answered or allowed to *Scotland*, as said is, are to be apply'd, it is agreed, that in the first Place out of the aforesaid Sum, what Consideration shall be found necessary to be had for any losses which private Persons may sustain, by reducing the Coin of *Scotland* to the Standard and Value of the Coin of *England*, may be made good. In the next Place, that the Capital-Stock, or Fund of the *African* and

Indian Company of Scotland, advanced together with the Interest for the said Capital-Stock, after the rate of Five per Cent. per Ann. from the respective times of the Payment thereof, shall be paid, upon Payment of which Capital-Stock and Interest, it is agreed, the said Company be dissolved and cease; and also, that from the time of passing the Act of Parliament in *England* for raising the said Sum of Three Hundred, Ninety-Eight Thousand and Eighty-Five Pounds, Ten Shillings, the said Company shall neither trade, nor grant Licence to trade; providing, that if the said Stock and Interest shall not be paid in Twelve Months after the Commencement of the *Union*, that then the said Company may from thenceforward trade, or give Licence to trade, until the said whole Capital-Stock and Interest shall be paid. And as to the Overplus of the said Sum of Three Hundred Ninety-Eight Thousand and Eighty-Five Pounds, Ten Shillings, after Payment of what Consideration shall be had for Losses, in repairing the Coin, and paying the said Capital-Stock and Interest; and also the whole Increase of the said Revenues of Customs, Duties and Excises, above the present Value, which shall arise in *Scotland*, during the said Term of Seven Years, together with the Equivalent which shall be

become due, upon the Improvement thereof in Scotland, after the said Term of Seven Years: And also, as to all other Sums, which, according to the Agreements aforesaid, may become payable to Scotland, by way of Equivalent, for what that Kingdom shall hereafter become liable towards the Payment of the Debts of England: It is agreed, that the same may be applied in the manner following, viz. That all the Publick Debts of the Kingdom of Scotland, as shall be adjudged by this present Parliament, shall be paid: And that Two Thousand Pounds per Annum for the space of Seven Years, shall be applied towards encouraging and promoting the Manufacture of Coarse Wool, within those Shires which produce the Wool; and that the first Two Thousand Pounds Sterling be paid at Michaelmas next, and so Yearly at Michaelmas, during the space aforesaid. And afterwards the same shall be wholly applied towards the encouraging and promoting the Fisheries, and such other Manufacturies and Improvements in Scotland, as may most conduce to the General Good of the United Kingdom: And it is agreed, that her Majesty be empowered to appoint Commissioners, who shall be accountable to the Parliament of Great Britain, for disposing the said Sum of Three Hundred and Ninety-

Ninety Eight Thousand and Eighty Five Pounds, Ten Shillings, and all other Monies which shall arise to *Scotland*, upon the Agreements aforesaid, to the Purposas before mentioned: Which Commissioners shall be empowered to Call for, Receive and Dispose of the said Monies in manner aforesaid; and to inspect the Books of the several Collectors of the said Revenues, and of all other Duties, from whence an Equivalent may arise, and that the Collectors and Managers of the said Revenues and Duties, be obliged to give to the said Commissioners, subscrib'd Authentick Abbreviates of the Produce of such Revenues and Duties arising in their respective Districts; and that the said Commissioners shall have their Office within the Limits of *Scotland*, and shall in such Office keep Books, containing Accounts of the Amount of the Equivalents, and how the same shall have been disposed of from time to time; which may be inspected by any of the Subjects, who shall desire the same.

And That from and after the Union, the Com shall be of the same Standard and value throughout the united Kingdom, as now in *England*, and a Mint shall be continued in *Scotland*, under the same Rules as the Mint in *England*, and the present Officers of the Mint continu-

ed, subject to such regulations and alterations as her Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors, or the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall think fit.

17. That from and after the *Union*, the same Weights and Measures shall be used throughout the united Kingdom, as are now established in *England*; and Standards of Weights and Measures shall be kept by those Burghs in *Scotland*, to whom the keeping the Standards of Weights and Measures now in use there, does of special Right belong; all which Standards shall be sent down to such respective Burghs from the Standards kept in the *Exchequer* at *Westminster*, subject nevertheless to such regulations as the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall think fit.

18. That the Laws concerning regulation of Trade, Customs, and such Excises, to which *Scotland* is, by Vertue of this Treaty, to be liable, be the same in *Scotland*, from and after the *Union*, as in *England*; and that all other Laws in use, within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, do after the *Union*, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in the same force as before (except such as are contrary to and inconsistent with this Treaty) but alterable by the Parliament of *Great Britain*, with this difference betwixt the Laws
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Concerning publick Right, Policy and Civil Government; and those which concern private Right; that the Laws which concern publick Right, Policy and Civil Government, may be made the same throughout the whole united Kingdom; but that no alteration be made in Laws which concern private Right, except for evident Utility of the Subjects within *Scotland*.

That the Court of Sessions, or College of Justice, do after the *Union*, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in all time coming within *Scotland*, as it is now constituted by the Laws of that Kingdom, and with the same Authority and Privileges as before the *Union*, subject nevertheless to such Regulations for the better Administration of Justice, as shall be made by the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that hereafter none shall be named by her Majesty and her Royal Successors, to be ordinary Lords of Session, but such who have served in the College of Justice as Advocates, or principal Clerks of Session for the space of five Years, or as Writers to the Signet, for the space of ten Years; with this provision, that no Writer to the Signet be capable to be admitted a Lord of the Session, unless he undergo a private and publick Tryal on the Civil Law before the

the Faculty of Advocates, and be found by them qualified for the said Office, two Years before he be named to be a Lord of the Session : Yet so, as the qualification made, or to be made, for capacitating Persons to be named ordinary Lords, of Session, may be altered by the Parliament of *Great Britain*. And that the Court of Justiciary do also, after the *Union*, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in all time coming within *Scotland*, as it is now constituted by the Laws of that Kingdom, and with the same Authority and Privileges as before the *Union*, subject nevertheless to such Regulations as shall be made by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and without prejudice of other Rights of Justiciary ; and that all Admiralty Jurisdictions be under the Lord High Admiral or Commissioner for the Admiralty of *Great Britain*, for the time being ; and that the Court of Admiralty now established in *Scotland*, be continued, and that all Reviews, Reductions, or Suspensions of the Sentences in Maritime Cases, competent to the Jurisdiction of that Court, remain in the same manner after the *Union*, as now in *Scotland*, until the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall make such Regulations and Alterations, as shall be judg'd Expedient for the whole United Kingdom, so as there

be always continued in *Scotland*, a Court of Admiralty such as in *England*, for Determination of all Maritime Cases relating to private Rights in *Scotland*, competent to the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court, subject nevertheless to such Regulations and Alterations, as shall be thought proper to be made by the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that the heritable Rights of Admirals and Vice-Admiralties in *Scotland*, be reserved to the respective Proprietors as Rights of Property, subject nevertheless as to the manner of Exercising such heritable Rights, to such Regulations and Alterations, as shall be thought proper to be made by the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that all other Courts now in being, within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, do remain, but subject to Alterations by the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that all inferior Courts within the said Limits do remain subordinate, as they are now to the Supreme Courts of Justice within the same in all time coming; and that no Causes in *Scotland* be Cognoscable by the Courts of *Chancery*, *Queen's-Bench*, *Common-Pleas*, or any Court in *Westminster-Hall*; and that the said Courts, or any other of the like Nature, after the *Union*, shall have no Power to cognosce, review or alter the Acts or Sentences of the Judicatures within *Scotland*,

or stop the Execution of the same. And that there be a Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland*, after the *Union*, for deciding Questions concerning the Revenues of Customs and Excises there, having the same Power and Authority in such Cases, as the Court of *Exchequer* has in *England*; and that the said Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland* have Power of passing Signatures, Gifts, Tutories, and in other Things as the Court of *Exchequer* at present in *Scotland*, hath; and that the Court of *Exchequer* that now is in *Scotland*, do remain, until a new Court of *Exchequer* be settled by the Parliament of *Great Britain*, in *Scotland*, after the *Union*, and that after the *Union*, the Queen's Majesty and her Royal Successors may continue a Privy Council in *Scotland*, for preserving the Publick Peace and Order, until the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall think fit to Alter it, or Establish any other effectual Method for that End.

20. That all heritable Offices, Superiorities, heritable Jurisdictions, Offices for Life, Jurisdictions for Life, be reserved to the Owners thereof, as Rights of Property, in the same manner as they are now enjoyed by the Laws of *Scotland*, notwithstanding this Treaty.

21. That the Rights and Privileges of the Royal Burroughs in *Scotland* as they

now are, do remain entire after the *Union*, and notwithstanding thereof.

22. That by Virtue of this Treaty of the Peers of *Scotland*, at the Time of the *Union*, Sixteen shall be the Number to sit and vote in the *House of Lords*, and Forty Five the Number of the Representatives of *Scotland* in the *House of Commons* of the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that when Her Majesty, her Heirs or Successors, shall declare Her or their Pleasure, for holding the First, or any subsequent Parliament of *Great Britain*, until the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall make further Provision therein, a Writ do Issue under the *Great Seal* of the United Kingdom, directed to the Privy Council of *Scotland*, commanding them to cause Sixteen Peers, who are to sit in the *House of Lords*, to be summoned to Parliament, and Forty Five Members to be elected to sit in the *House of Commons* of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, according to the Agreement in this Treaty, in such manner as by an Act of this present Session of the Parliament of *Scotland* is or shall be settled; which Act is hereby declared to be as valid as if it were a part of, and engrossed in this Treaty: And that the Names of the Persons so summoned and elected shall be returned by the Privy Council of *Scotland* into the Court from whence

whence the said Writ did issue. And that if her Majesty on or before the First Day of *May* next, on which Day the *Union* is to take place, shall declare under the *Great Seal* of *England*, that it is expedient that the Lords of Parliament of *England*, and Commons of the present Parliament of *England*, should be the Members of the respective Houses of the First Parliament of *Great Britain*, for, and on the part of *England*, then the said Lords of Parliament of *England*, and Commons of the present Parliament of *England*, shall be the Members of the respective Houses of the First Parliament of *Great Britain*, for, and on the Part of *England*. And her Majesty may by her Royal Proclamation, under the *Great Seal* of *Great Britain*, appoint the said First Parliament of *Great Britain* to meet at such Time and Place as her Majesty shall think fit, which Time shall not be less than Fifty Days after the Date of such Proclamation, and the Time and Place of Meeting of such Parliament being so appointed, a Writ shall be immediately issued under the *Great Seal* of *Great Britain*, directed to the Privy Council of *Scotland*, for the Summoning the Sixteen Peers, and for Electing Forty Five Members by whom *Scotland* is to be represented in the Parliament of *Great Britain*: And
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the Lords of Parliament of *England*; and the Sixteen Peers of *Scotland*, such Sixteen Peers being summoned and returned in the manner agreed in this Treaty; and the Members of the *House of Commons* of the said Parliament of *England*, and the Forty Five Members for *Scotland*, such Forty Five Members being elected and returned in the Manner agreed in this Treaty, shall assemble and meet respectively in their respective *Houses* of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, at such Time and Place, as shall be so appointed by her Majesty; and shall be the two Houses of the First Parliament of *Great Britain*, and that Parliament may continue for such Time only as the present Parliament of *England* might have continued, if the *Union* of the two Kingdoms had not been made, unless sooner dissolved by her Majesty; and that every one of the Lords of Parliament of *Great Britain*, and every Member of the *House of Commons* of the Parliament of *Great Britain* in the First, and all succeeding Parliaments of *Great Britain*, until the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall otherwise direct, shall take the respective Oaths appointed to be taken, instead of the Oaths of *Allegiance* and *Supremacy*, by an Act of Parliament made in *England* in the First Year of the Reign of the late King
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William and Queen Mary, entituled, An Act for the abrogating of the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths; and make, subscribe, and audibly repeat the Declaration mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in England in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, entituled, An Act for the more effectual preserving the King's Person and Government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament; and shall take and subscribe the Oath mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in England, in the First Year of her Majesty's Reign, entituled, An Act to declare the Alteration, in the Oath appointed to be taken by the Act, entituled, An Act for the further Security of his Majesty's Person, and the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line; and for Extinguishing the Hopes of the Pretended Prince of Wales and all other Pretenders, and their open and secret Abettors; and for the declaring the Association, to be determined at such Time, and in such Manner, as the Members of both Houses of Parliament of England are by the said respective Acts, directed to take, make, and subscribe the same, upon the Penalties and Disabilities in the said respective Acts contained. And it is declared and agreed, that these Words,

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This *Realm*, the *Crown* of this *Realm*, and the *Queen* of this *Realm*, mentioned in the Oaths and Declarations, contained in the aforesaid Acts, which were intended to signify the *Crown* and *Realm* of *England*, shall be understood of the *Crown* and *Realm* of *Great Britain*; and that in that Sense, the said Oaths and Declaration be taken and subscribed by the Members of both Houses of the Parliament of *Great Britain*.

23. That the aforesaid Sixteen Peers of *Scotland*, mentioned in the last preceding Article, who are to sit in the *House* of *Lords* of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, shall have all the Privileges of Parliament, which the Peers of *England* now have, and which they, or any Peers of *Great Britain*, shall have after the *Union*; and particularly the Right of Sitting upon the Tryals of Peers: And in Case of the Tryal of any Peer, in time of Adjournment or Prorogation of Parliament, the said Sixteen Peers shall be summoned in the same manner, and have the same Powers and Privileges at such Tryals, as any other Peers of *Great Britain*: And that, in Case any Tryals of Peers shall hereafter happen, when there is no Parliament in being, the Sixteen Peers of *Scotland*, who sat in the last Parliament, shall be summoned in the same Manner, and

and have the same Powers and Privileges at such Tryals, as any other Peers of *Great Britain*: And that all Peers of *Scotland*, and their Successors to their Honours and Dignities, shall from and after the *Union*, be Peers of *Great Britain*, and have Rank and Precedency next, and immediately after the Peers of the like Orders and Degrees in *England* at the Time of the *Union*, and before all Peers of *Great Britain*, of the like Orders and Degrees, who may be created after the *Union*; and shall be try'd as Peers of *Great Britain*; and shall enjoy all Privileges of Peers, as fully as the Peers of *England* do now, or as they or any other Peers of *Great Britain* may hereafter enjoy the same, except the Right and Privilege of Sitting in the *House of Lords*, and the Privileges depending thereon, and particularly the Right of Sitting upon the Tryals of Peers.

24. That from and after the *Union*, there be one *Great Seal* for the United Kingdom of *Great Britain*, which shall be different from the *Great Seal* now used in either Kingdom; and that the Quartering the Arms, and the Rank and Precedency of the Lyon King at Arms of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, as may best suit the *Union*, be left to her Majesty: And that in the mean Time, the *Great*

Seal of England be used as the *Great Seal* of the United Kingdom; and that the *Great Seal* of the United Kingdom be used for Sealing Writs to Elect and Summon the Parliament of *Great Britain*, and for Sealing all Treaties with Foreign Princes and States, and all Publick Acts, Instruments and Orders of State, which concern the whole United Kingdom, and in all other Matters relating to *England*, as the *Great Seal* of *England* is now used; and that a *Seal* in *Scotland*, after the *Union*, be always kept, and made use of in all things relating to Private Rights or Grants, which have usually passed the *Great Seal* of *Scotland*, and which only concern *Officers, Grants, Commissioners,* and private *Rights* within that Kingdom: And that until such *Seal* shall be appointed by her Majesty, the present *Great Seal* of *Scotland* shall be used for such Purposes: And that the *Privy Seal, Signet Clasket, Signet* of the *Justiciary Court, Quarter Seal,* and *Seals* of Courts, now used in *Scotland*, be continued: But that the said *Seals* be altered and adapted to the State of the *Union*, as her Majesty shall think fit; and the said *Seals* and all of them, and the *Keepers* of them, shall be subject to such Regulations as the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall hereafter make: And that the *Crown, Scepter, and Sword* of
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State, the Records of Parliament, and all other Records, Rolls and Registers whatsoever, both Publick and Private, General and Particular, and Warrants thereof, continue to be kept as they are within that Part of the United Kingdom now called *Scotland*; and that they shall so remain in all time coming, notwithstanding of the *Union*.

25. That all Laws and Statutes in either Kingdom, so far as they are contrary to, or inconsistent with the Terms of these Articles, or any of them, shall from and after the *Union* cease and become void, and shall be so declared to be, by the respective Parliaments of the said Kingdoms.

By this time, we may suppose our candid Reader knows upon what footing the *Union* betwixt *England* and *Scotland* stands established; and by that means may be able clearly to judge whether *Scotland* labours under any disadvantages thereby, in Trade or otherwise. Wherefore, nothing remains now, further than to consider, in the first Place whether the Lord *Belhaven's* Observations, before quoted, and which he in another Part of the same Speech calls a *Vision*, be just or not; and Secondly, whether *Scotland* does not in several Respects reap Advan-

ages in Trade equal, if not superior to what we on this Side of *Tweed* enjoy?

As to this *Vision* then, if we take it Piece by Piece, we shall find it no more than a mere Dream, or rather the effects of Heat, founded upon popular Notions, or a strong Attachment to *Independency*, as is plainly shewn in the first Paragraph of the *Vision* [*I think I see a free and independent Kingdom, &c.*]

The Second Paragraph [*I think I see a National Church, &c.*] seems to prognosticate the Downfal of the Kirk of *Scotland*, which doubtless, before the Union, stood on a sandy Foundation, for want of having the Blessing of the *Succession* conveyed to it; which valuable Article alone extending to *Scotland* by the Union, is the strong Rock on which their Religion, Laws, and Liberties must ever stand Firm and Unshaken. [See Article 2.]

As to the Third [*I think I see the Noble and Honourable Peerage of Scotland, &c.*] We must own that the Peers of *Scotland* were ever Noble and Brave; and on that Account the *Scots* have been deemed Superior to most Nations, Inferior to none. Their Followers and Vassalages the Peers are still Masters of, and instead of being divested of any of them, have, if we may so say, created to themselves Numbers of Followers in *England*. That

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our inferior Excisemen exact greater Homage than belongs to them, is a Truth too evident to be denied; they Lord it over the Scots; so do they over Us; under this Calamity indeed the whole Kingdom in general may be said to groan; for, *qui uni nocet, omnibus minatur*. But then, this is not purely the Effect of the Union, but really a Calamity we ourselves encourage to be continued, by not applying to the Fountain Head for redress. Blessed be God! we have a Protestant Prince upon the Throne, with a most Honourable Privy Council and British Parliament, his Attendants, ready to hear the Cries, and relieve the Complaints of the Oppressed; and therefore why should we not seek relief there?

As to the Fourth and Fifth Paragraphs, they seem to carry in them nothing but meer Invectives; for it is evident, that ever since the Commencement of the Union, a perfect Harmony has constantly subsisted betwixt the English and Scotch Peers, which last equally partake with our own, the Smiles and Favours of the Prince, both at Home and Abroad.

As to the Sixth Paragraph [*I see the Royal State of Burrows &c.*] that must seem a Dream indeed to any one that is acquainted with the Flourishing State of Trade, Scotland is at present in, partly
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owing to the Industry of the People there, and the Encouragements expressly stipulated and allowed by the Articles of *Union*; to which may be added the Indulgence of the *Crown* and *British* Parliament in several Respects; and in particular, their not exacting from *Scotland*, for several Years after the War with *France*, the *Malt Duty*, which by the Articles they were only exempted from during the Continuance of that War; and which never was exacted till about the Year 1723. I may likewise add, that tho' *Scotland* by the Articles was made liable to the same *then* future Excises as we are, yet lately it had no small Indulgence shewn, being exempted from the almost General Prohibition in the Sale of Spirituous Liquors now in force here. I do not mention this out of any Envy to the Happiness of the *North-Britons* on that Account; but on the contrary rejoice that the Dependence of *Scotland* on the Honour of the *British* Parliament, their not burdening that Country unnecessarily, is fully answered. See Article 14.

The Seventh Paragraph [*I think I see our learned Judges, &c.*] would seem to import a General Overthrow of the Supreme Courts of Judicature in *Scotland*, which I dare venture to affirm was never yet in any respect attempted. Doubtless
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indeed, the Authority and Privileges of those Courts are subject to the Regulations of the Parliament of Great Britain, in Respect to the *better Administration of Justice* there; yet till Injustice be once chargeable, we can have no Reason to dream of any Alterations that way. When there is, and not before, the Legislature no doubt will exercise their Authority, as they lately did, to their immortal Praise be it spoken, in the Regulations of the Practice of our own Courts. See Article 19.

The Eighth Paragraph [*I think I see the valiant Soldiery &c.*] comes now under our Consideration. Here we may justly observe, that the *Soldiery*, in no Reign, was ever more caref'd and encouraged than in the present, wherein the *Scots* have the Satisfaction to see their Noble-Men, *Leaders*, and in the Chief *Promotions* of the Army of Great Britain; no undistinguishing Marks of our grateful Sense of their *Merits* and *Bravery*.

The Ninth Paragraph [*I think I see the Honest Industrious Tradesman, &c.*] turns next to our View. 'Tis well known, that *Scotland* never lived in greater Ease or Plenty than it does now; and that the *Equivalents* have been justly and truly answered; and as for the *Manufactures* there, that they never arrived to that
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Pitch they are come to at present, being able, in that Respect, to vye even with the *Dutch* or any other Neighbouring Nation. Whence then this Change or Improvement in our Manufactures of *North-Britain*? Surely from the *Union*, by which, *Article 15.* a proper Encouragement to the Manufactures in *Scotland* is secured, and since greatly enlarged by the Sanction of the *British* Parliament.

The Tenth Paragraph [*I think I see the Laborious Ploughman &c.*] can in no wise be held a *Prediction*; since it is obvious that the frequent Calls on *Scotland* for Grain of all Kinds, together with the Encouragements or Allowances granted upon Export of such Commodities, will not suffer Grain to rot or spoil upon the Farmer or *Ploughman's Hands*. See Article 6.

The Eleventh [*I think I see the incurable Difficulties of the Landed-men, &c.*] afford us a most pleasant and natural Remark, *viz.* that by the *Golden Chain of Equivalents* there mentioned, must certainly be meant, the *high Exchange* our Ladies generally pay, to Gentlemen of Rank in *Scotland*, upon their Intermarriages, in lieu, or as an Equivalent for their, the Ladies, want of Blood; and as for the *Landed-men* their Daughters,

ters, we neither find them wanting Husbands, nor their Brothers Employments,

The Twelfth [*I think I see our Mariners &c.*] is in no Respect verified; for well we know, that *Scotland* upon the *Union* became entitled with Us to a full Freedom or Intercourse of Trade and Navigation, which before they had not the least Claim to, so that it is impossible for the Masters of *Vessels*, in *Scotland* ever to labour under the Difficulties here foretold. See Article 4. and 5.

As to the Thirteenth and last Paragraph of the *Vision*, we may now justly introduce Mother *CALEDONIA* smilingly uttering these Words, *viz. Et tu quoque, mi Fili, mecum Beatus es.*

F I N I S,



ters, we neither find them wanting Har-
bours, nor their Brothers Employments.
The Twelfth [I think I see our Mis-
takes &c.] is in no Respect verified; for
well we know, that Scotland upon the
Union became entitled with us to a full
Freedom of Intercourse of Trade and
Navigation, which before they had not
the least Claim to, so that it is impos-
sible for the Masters of Vessels in Scotland
ever to labour under the Difficulties here
mentioned. See Article 4. and 5.
As to the Thirteenth and last Paragraph
of the 7th, we may now justly intro-
duce Mother CALLEDONIA, smilingly
uttering these Words, viz. In my day
and age, we will not be beaten.



